

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA

Presents

"I AM AN AMERICAN"

A Musical Hall of Fame

(36th Annual STANDARD SCHOOL BROADCAST course)

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PROGRAM # 7

JOHN PAUL JONES

September 5, 1963

MUSIC (T): SIGNATURE THEME (HAUG-DRAGON) T 1743-1:01
(ORCHESTRA) R-47 B-
MAIN THEME UP FULL FOR :27, THEN TO BACKGROUND & CONCLUDE
UNDER FOLLOWING SCRIPT.

ANNOUNCER: "I Am an American" -- A Musical Hall of Fame -- presented
as a public service by the Standard Oil Company of
California. Each week at this time we recall the life of
an outstanding individual who has been honored by The Hall
of Fame for Great Americans at New York University.
Through music and the stories of their lives, we reflect
the ideals, intelligence, courage and achievements they
contributed to our Nation's traditions -- a heritage that
makes each of us proud to say "I Am an American."

THE HALL OF FAME FOR
RECEIVED
SEP 11 1963
RECEIVED
GREAT AMERICANS AT NYU

JOHN: It is the evening of September 23, 1779. Off the coast of northern England, the American warship "Bon Homme Richard" leads three other ships towards a large British convoy. The British ships are escorted by the frigate "Serapis" and a smaller ship. The only sound on the "Richard's" deck is the creak of ropes in the rigging.

SOUND (A): CREAK OF ROPES IN ON SLOW FADE AT START OF JOHN'S LAST SENTENCE. IN B/G w/OTHER SOUNDS UNTIL OUT ON CUE.
Z-4742 - :55

JOHN: A small, erect man watches the enemy ships loom closer..

DALE: Captain Jones.

JONES: Lieutenant Dale.

DALE: The large black and yellow ship, sir, is the "Serapis." She's new. She can carry 50 cannon. The other ship has 20. If they attack, sir, I'm afraid we're outgunned.

JONES: "Afraid" is not a good word, Dale. The "Richard" is old, but we carry 40 cannon. (BEAT) Look sharp, Lieutenant, the "Serapis" is turning to hail us!

VOICE: (DISTANT SHOUT) What ship is that?

JONES: (SHOUTS) I can't hear what you say! (BEAT) We delay, Lieutenant Dale. Let them come closer.

VOICE: (BEAT) Answer at once or I shall fire!

JONES: (BEAT) Your answer, Captain. (BEAT) Commence firing!

SOUND (B): CANNON REPORTS IN CLEAR AFTER 1st COMMAND (:03), THEN TO B/G UNTIL OUT ON CUE. Z-6638 - :55 & Z-758 - :30

JOHN: The battle begins. The "Serapis" throws heavy broadsides at the battered old "Richard." With many of her guns smashed, she holds fast, but water is pouring into her hold. Captain Jones swings his ship around and sends it

JOHN: crashing into the "Serapis."

SOUND (C): CRASH OF SHIPS: BIG SOUND MIXED w/RIGGING AND CANNON
IN BRIEFLY AT MENTION OF CRASH IN LAST SENTENCE.

DIS-1 - :24 & Z-570 - :04

JOHN: The ships are locked together. The crews meet in bloody hand-to-hand combat. The "Richard" is listing badly. Do you surrender, ask the British? Captain Jones answers: "I Have not yet begun to fight!" Grenades rip the "Serapis," musket fire fells her crew. After three and a half hours, the British surrender to Captain John Paul Jones, first hero of the American navy!

SOUND: BATTLE SOUNDS OUT BY END OF LAST LINE IN SLOW FADE.

JOHN: This victory in the American Revolution is one of the great achievements in naval history. (BEAT) Stan Jones composed a stirring song about it - and its hero. George Alexander and a male chorus sing John Paul Jones.

MUSIC (1):	JOHN PAUL JONES (JONES)	T 3030 - 2:10
	(G. ALEXANDER & CHORUS)	R- B-

JOHN: John Paul was born in southern Scotland in 1747. His father was a gardener on a large estate. Money was scarce, but Johnny and his three sisters were happy children. They lived near Solway Firth, a strip of sea between Scotland and England. Johnny would lie for hours on the cliffs above the sea, watching the ships sail away to lands across the oceans. His older brother William had been a sailor. Now he was a prosperous tailor in the American colony of Virginia. Now Johnny

JOHN: wished to be like his brother - to sail across the seas - visit strange lands. How he wished to see his brother in America! John Paul learned as much about the sea as he could - hoping that his chance would come. Times were hard in Scotland in the mid-18th century. John's father could barely feed his family. When John was 12, he went to sea on a coal boat that sailed between ports on the Firth. It was a dirty job, but it was a beginning. Perhaps in a year or two, his dreams of adventure would come true. (BEAT) One of Scotland's most beloved songs had its beginnings near where John Paul was born. Its lyrics are based on a centuries-old poem by William Douglas. The music was composed by Lady John Scott. The soprano voice of Patricia Clark sings Annie Laurie.

MUSIC (2):	ANNIE LAURIE (SCOTT-DOUGLAS)	CAP 77 - 2:15
	(PATRICIA CLARK) CAPITOL T 10119	R-10 B-

JOHN: At 14, John Paul joined the crew of the "Friendship," bound for the West Indies and the American colonies. As ship's boy, he learned to be a sailor. In the West Indies, Johnny first saw the New World. He then sailed for America and the colony of Virginia. He visited his brother William often during the next few years. During these visits, John Paul met Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson. It was in Virginia that he first heard the colonists talk of freedom from English rule. America was becoming his home. At 19, John Paul was chief mate on a ship that sailed between Africa and the West Indies. At 21,

JOHN: he was Captain John Paul. At 26, he commanded his own merchant ship, the "Betsy." It was now that fate stepped in to change his life - and his name. (BEAT) In 1773, off the island of Tobago in the West Indies, Captain John Paul killed a crewman during a mutiny. There was no judge on Tobago, so there could be no trial. The young captain's friends feared for his life - unless he fled. John Paul would go to America to make a new life - with a new name: John Paul - Jones. Meanwhile, the sea would wait. It would be two years before he would hear a sailor's hornpipe again. Burnet Tuthill has orchestrated this old English Sailor's Hornpipe for woodwind quintet.

MUSIC (3):	SAILOR'S HORNPIPE (TUTHILL)	T 195 - 2:08
	(WOODWIND QUINTET)	R-7 B-

JOHN: On his return to America, John Paul Jones learned of his brother's death. He was alone now, penniless in a country on the brink of war. Shortly after the start of the American Revolution in 1775, a friend in Congress helped Jones become a Lieutenant in the new navy. In 1776, he hoisted the first American flag to be flown by the navy. Later that year, as Captain Jones, he sank or captured 17 British ships. Then, on June 14, 1777, his name was forever linked with the birth of the Stars and Stripes. On that date, Congress passed these resolutions:

MALE VOICE: Resolved, that the flag of the thirteen United States be
(ECHO)

thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, that the
Union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field...(BEAT)
Resolved, that Captain John Paul Jones be appointed to
command the ship "Ranger."

JOHN: Jones took this to be a sacred trust. In February,
1778, while on a mission to France, the "Ranger" sailed
through the French fleet. Captain Jones unfurled the
new flag.

SOUND (D): CANNON REPORTS (SEMI-DISTANT); IN CLEAR FOR ONE REPORT,
THEN TO B/G UNTIL OUT ON CUE. 2-758 - 130

JOHN: A thundering salute greeted it. This was the first
salute the Stars and Stripes received from a world power.
France recognized the United States as a new nation.

SOUND: CANNON REPORTS OUT IN SLOW FADE DURING JOHN'S LAST LINE.

JOHN: More than 100 years later, John Philp Sousa captured the
pride of our American flag in his famous march - The
Stars and Stripes Forever.

MUSIC (4): THE STARS & STRIPES FOREVER (SOUSA) T 2903 - 3:00
(BAND) R-82 B-

JOHN: Captain Jones had come to France in late 1777 with
orders to raid the British coast - to pay them back for
British raids on American ports. Jones also had a mes-
sage for Benjamin Franklin, an American Commissioner to
France. His message was that one fourth of Britain's
soldiers in North America had surrendered at Saratoga.

JOHN:

It was hoped this victory would help Ben convince France to enter the war. A great land victory - followed by a great naval victory would be even better! Franklin liked the idea of raids on the British coast. In April, 1778, the "Ranger" attacked an English port on Solway Firth - across the bay from Jones's birthplace. Before the English could put out the fires, the "Ranger" slipped out to sea. That raid was the first attack on English soil since William the Conqueror invaded England in 1066! Captain Jones added insult to injury the next day. He captured the man-of-war "Drake," the first British warship to surrender to the Americans. Within weeks, France entered the war on the American side. The following year, 1779, Jones took command of the "Bon Homme Richard." It was named for Franklin's book "Poor Richard's Almanack." The "Richard's" victory over the British warship "Serapis" established the American navy as a first-class fighting force. Paul Jones's Victory is one of several folk songs celebrating that battle. It is sung for us now by George Alexander.

MUSIC (5):	PAUL JONES'S VICTORY (TRAD.)	T 3126 - 1:34
	(GEORGE ALEXANDER w/BANJO)	R-90 B-

JOHN:

Captain Jones stood on the battle-scarred decks of the "Serapis" and watched the gallant "Bon Homme Richard" sink. Then, with his British prisoners aboard, the captured ship sailed for a port in neutral Holland. Above

JOHN: its decks the Stars and Stripes floated proudly. John Paul Jones had fulfilled his destiny. Soon the world would ring with his name. In Europe, they spoke admiringly of the man who had bested the mightiest frigate in the world's largest navy. In England, his name had a different effect. The British were terrified that he would return to burn their entire coast. In America, hope was raised even higher that the Revolution would soon end. In France, John Paul Jones was hailed as no sea captain ever had been before. Queen Marie Antoinette gave him a miniature portrait of herself. The king gave Captain Jones a sword with a golden ^{HILT} ~~hilt~~. Its inscription read:

MALE VOICE: "Louis XVI recognizes the services of the brave maintainer of the rights of the sea."

JOHN: Nearly two hundred years later, Max Steiner composed this theme for a motion picture based on the life of John Paul Jones. Its pomp and grace suggests the French court of Louis XVI and - The Golden Sword.

MUSIC (6): J.P.J.: THE GOLDEN SWORD (STEINER) T 3318 - 2:01
(ORCHESTRA) R-97 B-

JOHN: Louis XVI also made Captain Jones a Chevalier of France. The gardener's son had become a knight! The Congress of the United States sent a gold medal in honor of his naval victory. Captain Jones returned to America in 1781. Congress then gave him a command he wanted very much. He was to be captain of the biggest ship in the

JOHN:

navy. It would be called the "America." But, before it was finished, the war ended. On October 19, 1781, the British, under General Cornwallis, surrendered to General Washington at Yorktown. The rebels had won the American Revolution. Captain Jones was now a sailor without a ship - a warrior without a war. The "America" was given to France. When no other ship was offered, Captain Jones set about working to build a strong navy. He wanted his country to keep its hard-won liberty. He was still without a ship in 1788 when he received an offer from an unexpected unexpected source. Catherine the Great, Empress of Russia, invited John Paul Jones to command her Black Sea fleet against Turkey. The Scotsman who had turned American patriot - then French knight - now became an admiral in the Russian navy! (BEAT) Another composition Max Steiner wrote for the motion picture about John Paul Jones uses Russian themes to portray Catherine the Great.

MUSIC (7):	J.P.J.: CATHERINE THE GREAT (STEINER)	T 3221 - 2:37
	(ORCHESTRA)	R-97 B-

JOHN:

John Paul Jones's stay in Russia lasted little more than a year. Petty jealousies and court politics forced him to return to Paris in 1789. During his career, Captain Jones had known many disappointments. Often he served under men whose abilities were less than his. Often credit for his deeds went to others. He had served three nations well, yet the United States, France and Russia

JOHN: all owed him large sums of money. By 1792, the end was near. France was in the midst of the French Revolution. Angry mobs roamed the streets of Paris. Perhaps revolution was the fitting background for the death of this man of action. In July, 1792, at the age of 45, he died, bitter and alone in Paris - a forgotten hero. For more than 100 years his unmarked grave lay undisturbed. Then, in 1905, a fleet of warships brought his coffin to America. Today it rests in a splendid chapel at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. His grave is marked with these words:

MALE VOICE: "He gave our Navy its earliest traditions of heroism
(ECHO) and victory."

JOHN: - naval traditions that have extended to Pearl Harbor and on, to this day. We honor John Paul Jones, one of the founders of the American navy with the march that has become its theme: Charles Zimmerman's Anchors Aweigh.

MUSIC (8):	ANCHORS AWEIGH (ZIMMERMAN)	T 3212 - 1:18
	(BAND)	R-52 B-

JOHN: Events in the life of John Paul Jones have shown us the strength and will-to-win we assume in saying - "I Am an American." Featured were as John Paul Jones, and . Our soloists were soprano Patricia Clark and baritone George Alexander. This program was written and produced by Willard S. Davis Jr., under the supervision of Adrian Michaelis, Program Manager. The foregoing script was checked for accuracy

JOHN:

by the Hall of Fame for Great Americans at New York University. All conversations were fictional.

This is John Grover, inviting you to join us next week when events in the life of Alexander Hamilton, soldier and statesman, remind us of the heritage behind the words - "I Am an American."

MUSIC (T): SIGNATURE THEME (HAUG-DRAGON) T 1740 - :57
(ORCHESTRA) R- B-
PRE-THEME IN B/G UNDER FOREGOING SCRIPT: THEME IN CLEAR,
UP FULL AND CONCLUDE BEFORE READING OF FOLLOWING SIGNOFF:

ANNOUNCER: "I Am an American" -- A Musical Hall of Fame - the 36th
Annual Series of the Standard School Broadcast - is
presented transcribed by the Standard Oil Company of
California.